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ments in the case, for adjustment by the arbitration committee of that chamber. This system has so far resulted very satisfactorily, a number of the cases having been justly settled.

In view of this happy method of settling disputes where buyers in Vera Cruz are the complainants, a similar method might well be employed where the American business man feels aggrieved and desires satisfaction from the contracting party residing in Vera Cruz.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE of Legal and Economic Information is an international enterprise growing out of the public spirit of private citizens in Holland back in 1918. It appears that a number of Dutch jurists, economists, bankers, and business men had met together in 1917. They foresaw the need of an institution capable of supplying at short notice information relating to the laws and regulations of all countries, to jurisprudence, to international treaties, to the existing literature relative to world affairs. They formed a central organization under the name of International Intermediary Institute. Cabinet ministers and other leading men became associated with its management. The aim of the institute grew to be to create an international clearing-house for scientific, political, legal, economic, and statistical information. It has enlisted the services of men of the highest type in a number of foreign countries. Its work is divided into two departments, one dealing with jurisprudence and the other with economics. It publishes quarterly the *Bulletin de l'Institut Intermédiaire International*. The first five numbers of the bulletin, containing about 1,000 pages, are in French, but it is intended to issue it also in English. The institute plans to publish the "Conventions of The Hague (1902 and 1905) on International Private Law." A report of recent international treaties is under way.

THE FALL OF THE WIRTH MINISTRY was announced in an Associated Press dispatch of October 22, but soon afterward Dr. Wirth began forming a new cabinet. Evidently, his hold upon the situation and the need for him are sufficient to keep him in the forefront, despite the attacks made in many quarters and the blows that fall when, as happens fairly regularly, Germany finds itself ruled against in issues upon which its emotions are deeply stirred. The League of Nations decision in the Silesian matter, by which Germany would lose two or three districts that she holds to be essentially German in culture and sentiment, such as Kattowitz and Königschütte, was the final weight, it seems, that proved too heavy for the old ministry. Dr. Wirth's new cabinet, dispatches state, is composed of the following: Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Joseph Wirth; Vice-Chancellor and Minister of the Treasury, Gustave Adolf Bauer, Socialist; Minister of the Interior, Adolph Koester, Socialist; Minister of Defense, Mr. Gessler, Democrat; Minister of Economics, Robert Schmidt, Socialist; Minister of Food and Interim Finance, Andrew Hermes; Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, John Giesberts, Centrist; Minister of Labor, Dr. Henry Brauns, Centrist; Minister of Communications, Mr. Groener, no party.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHY OF GOVERNMENT—ESSAYS. By *Alpheus Henry Snow*. Pp. i-iii, 1-472; list of references, 473; index, 475-485. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

This volume, by Alpheus Henry Snow, is a collection of nineteen essays which he wrote during the latter years of his life. They appeared variously, in the *American Journal of International Law*; in the publications of the American Political Science Association, of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York; in the *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*, in the reports of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, in the *World Court Magazine*, *The Nation*, the *Revue Générale de Droit International Public*, and the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*. The scope of the book appears in the titles of the chapters, such as: The American Philosophy of Government and Its Effect on International Relations; The Declaration of Independence as the Fundamental Constitution of the United States; The Development of the American Doctrine of Jurisdiction of Courts over States; Execution of Judgments Against States; A League of Nations According to the American Idea; The Position of the Judiciary; International Legislation and Administration; Legal Limitation of Arbitral Tribunals; Co-operation vs. Compulsion in the Organization of the Society of Nations; Co-operative Union of Nations; New National Processes and Organs; The Mandatory System; Shantung and Spheres of Influence; The Disposition of the German Colonies; Judicative Conciliation; The Proposed Codification of International Law; The Law of Nations; International Law and Political Science; Participation of the Alien in the Political Life of the Community. Every one of these chapters expresses the painstaking, industrious, indefatigable searcher after truth, concerned to do all in his power to promote exact thinking upon the problems of vital concern to the welfare of nations. Alpheus Henry Snow was that kind of a man. His work is a perfect expression of him.

THE QUESTION OF ABORIGINES IN THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF NATIONS, including a Collection of Authorities and Documents. By *Alpheus Henry Snow*. Pp. i-v, 1-373; indices, 373-376. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

In April, 1918, the Department of State requested Alpheus Henry Snow to "undertake the task of collecting, arranging, and, so far as he may deem necessary, editing the authorities and documents relating to the subject of 'Aborigines in the Law and Practice of Nations.'" Mr. Snow accepted the invitation and went at the job. He discovered no treatise on the question; indeed, no chapters in any book to serve as models. He prepared, however, a text of fifteen chapters. Every chapter is indicative of the scientific care and conscientiousness of its author. The very plan of the book is typical of his orderly thinking. There is a definition of "aborigines," followed by an historical introduction. Following, there are chapters dealing with aborigines as the wards of the State, the relation between the power over aborigines and the power over colonies, the rights of aborigines, the duties of civilized States as guardians of aborigines, the legal effect of agreements between civilized States or their citizens and aboriginal tribes. Following these, we are told of the founding of the independent State of the Congo and its effect on the law of the nations regarding aborigines. There are chapters on the Berlin-African Conference and a chapter on international action since the Berlin-African Conference. There is one chapter on the doctrine of the "Intervention for Humanity" and its effect on the development of the law of nations regarding the aborigines. The last chapter deals with "The Triple Principle" growing out of the international conferences in the case of Morocco. While no indication of the fact appears, we are told that Mrs. Snow is the one to whom we are in-